

trail blazer in television news over the years. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate KSTP on fifty years of journalistic excellence and technical innovation, and offer my best wishes for continued success in the future.

At this time, I would like to share with my colleagues an article highlighting the many achievements of KSTP from the Minneapolis Star Tribune [April 26, 1998]. I ask the Chair that this article be included in the RECORD with my remarks.

#### A LOOK BACK AT KSTP

The first 50 years of KSTP-TV have been nothing if not eventful. Here are some of the milestones and defining moments in its history.

April 27, 1948—Twin Cities radio pioneer Stanely E. Hubbard launches Channel 5, the first television station in Minnesota and the surrounding Upper Midwest. First-day programming includes a Minneapolis Millers game from Nicollet Park, a 10-minute evening newscast and "Sunset Valley Barn Dance," KSTP's local version of Nashville's "Grand Ole Opry." The station subsequently becomes the first NBC affiliate not owned by the network.

1950—KSTP becomes the first station in the country to offer a 10 p.m. newscast seven days a week.

1950—KSTP engineers begin a bitter wage-related strike that lasts three years. Station is still nonunion.

1952—KSTP introduces investigative reporting to TV news.

1953—KSTP broadcasts the first color TV program in the Upper Midwest, a Christmas episode of NBC's "Dragnet."

1961—KSTP is the first station in the nation to go all-color.

1967—Stanley S. Hubbard, the founder's son, assumes the KSTP presidency. Stanley E. Hubbard remains Hubbard Broadcasting chairman.

1970—Appalled by anti-war protests at the University of Minnesota and other campuses, KSTP officials announce an on-air campaign to rekindle patriotism and respect for the flag.

1970—Hubbard Broadcasting becomes a client of Frank Magid & Associates, an Iowa firm that consults TV stations and networks about how to make newscasts viewer-friendly.

1971—To combat WCCO-TV's "The Scene Tonight," which has pulled ahead of KSTP's 10 p.m. news, the station introduces "The World Today," with an all-new on-air team: anchor Ted O'Brien, sportscaster Tom Ryther and "peek-a-boo" weatherman Barry ZeVan.

1973—"The World Today" gives way to Eyewitness News."

1974—KSTP introduces electronic newsgathering (ENG), making news "film" obsolete.

1974—With the arrival of new anchorman Ron Magers, a Magid discovery from California, KSTP begins to reassert its dominance over WCC-TV, Channel 4, in news.

1975—KSTP hires the Twin Cities TV's first degreed meteorologist, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee professor Walt Lyons.

1975—KSTP preempts the NBC News special, "A Shooting Gallery Called America," saying it was biased in favor of gun-control proponents and might influence a handgun bill under consideration in the Legislature.

1977—Dave Dahl joins the weather staff.

1979—After 31 years with NBC, KSTP switches affiliation to ABC, which has surged to prime-time prominence on the strength of shows such as "Laverne & Shirley," "Three's Company" and "Charlie's Angels."

1980—Ron Magers leaves KSTP for Chicago's WMAQ-TV.

1982—KSTP launches "Good Company," a daily talk-service show starring Sharon Anderson and Steve Edelman.

1987—KSTP finishes third in the 10 p.m. news competition for the first time.

1990—KSTP introduces "Eyewitness News All-Night," a wee-hours news service.

1992—Stanley E. Hubbard dies.

1993—The station wins a Peabody Award for "Who's Watching the Store?," an investigative report about racially biased security at Carson Pirie Scott department stores.

1994—"Good Company" is replaced by the syndicated "Regis & Kathie Lee."

1998—General manager Ed Piette and news director Scott Libin are hired.

### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY, AFFORDABILITY, AND QUALITY OF SCHOOL-BASED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 THROUGH 6 YEARS

#### HON. THOMAS H. ALLEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1998

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which I developed with Representative SNYDER of Arkansas. This bill aims to improve working families' access to affordable, reliable child care. The Education-Child Care Partnership Act earmarks funds within the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for states to fund Local Education Agencies (LEAs) which choose to provide full-day, year-round school-based child care for children aged 0 to 6.

The Education-Child Care Partnership Act develops a seamless system of early childhood education. Under this legislation, funds would be funneled through the states to LEAs to be used for (1) operation of a qualified school-based child care program, (2) hiring and training child care personnel, (3) construction, expansion, or rehabilitation of facilities for school based child care. Because child care is such a local concern, this bill gives the states and LEAs the maximum flexibility in how they choose to administer the grants made available under this program.

The breakthroughs in research on brain development in the early years of a child's life strongly underscores the need for quality child care. Now is the time to focus our attention on education, and quality health and child care.

Utilizing our existing resources, our schools, for child care can enhance the affordability, accessibility, and quality of child care. School-based care is an accessible alternative of child care as local schools are often community centers. For families with more than one child, transportation issues are made simpler if they can drop their children off at one place. Some school-based programs extend the use of school bus services to children participating in the child care programs. The programs that would be eligible under this legislation are full day, year round programs. This helps parents who often face child care difficulties during school vacations and summer breaks.

School-based care programs are able to provide quality programs by utilizing existing resources at the schools such as art supplies,

sports equipment, playgrounds, etc. Many collaborate with other community resources such as school employees and social service agencies to further enhance the quality of their programs. Many programs are eligible to participate with the USDA Child and Adult Food Program and/or allow parents to purchase school lunches and snacks for the children in child care.

There are currently a number of school-based programs for before and after school care for school aged children. These programs should be supported and expanded. I believe that school-based care makes logical sense for both school-age children as well as pre-school children.

Recent research suggests that the first years of life are crucial for a child's emotional and intellectual development. As recently as 15 years ago, neuroscientists assumed that brain structure was genetically determined at the time of birth. They did not recognize that a child's early years have a tremendous impact on the structure of his or her brain. Neuroscientists have found that throughout development, even prior to birth, the brain is affected by environmental conditions, such as nourishment, care, surroundings, and stimulation. The human brain is constructed to benefit from experience and quality teaching, particularly in the first years of life.

Teachers and principals at Maine elementary schools tell me that in the last 5 years especially, but also for the last 10 or 15 years, they have seen a significant increase in 5 and 6 year old children with little or no capacity to play with other children or to participate in class. These kids lack the basic social skills that allow ordinary interaction with others. Consequently, they are extraordinarily difficult to teach. Many get their only real meals at school. Teachers and principals do not know how to deal with them. The explanation is always the same. They come from families where substance abuse is chronic, and neglect follows. If we miss early opportunities to promote healthy development and learning, later remediation may be more difficult and expensive.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that as we debate education, health, and child care issues that we take into account the compelling evidence regarding early childhood development. I urge my colleagues to support the Education-Child Care Partnership Act in the months to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO VICTIMS OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

#### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise this day to add my voice to the chorus of my colleagues in remembering the atrocious massacre of the Armenian people during World War I, the first genocide of the 20th century. I have always held that if the world had recognized this tragedy then, and learned from it, a step would have been taken toward preventing later massacres committed by the likes of Adolf Hitler and Pol Pot.

With every voice we lift, the Armenian people gain more strength to press for the acknowledgement of this genocide committed by

the Ottoman empire. Americans, as a humanitarian people, must work with the Armenian communities to restore the names and faces of Armenian victims and honor their memories. We commemorate this anniversary to show that we have not forgotten, and will not forget what has taken place. We recognize this anniversary to say that we will resist the efforts of some to distort the truth about this genocide hoping to thereby minimize its significance.

Our efforts to remember must be matched by our actions to prevent genocides from ever again being committed in this world. Eighty-three years after Turkey's holocaust of the Armenians and fifty-three years after Hitler's holocaust of the Jews, we are still combating religious and ethnic intolerance and the attempts by despotic governments to silence unwanted minorities with bullets and fire. With the survivors of these genocides now few in number, it is our task, as those who know those survivors, to educate our children so that these killings will not be forgotten. If we fail in this task, our children may very well come to have new genocides to remember.

It is because of this duty to history that I commend the efforts of the Armenian community to shed light on the genocide which wiped out so many of their people. Without their strength and perseverance the full truth about the Armenian people and their struggle would be unknown to many today. Because of all this, it is vital for everyone today to commemorate the survival of the Armenian people in spite of what happened, and through that commemoration, to help prevent such crimes from ever happening again.

#### COUPLE DOTES ON FAMILY OF 10

#### HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1998

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, what is right with America?

So often we heard about what is wrong with American families. Let me tell you what is right about one family in particular. Dan and Julie Danielowski. Dan and Julie have a total of five children, and that's a house full. But this loving couple, who live in Byron, Illinois, decided that there are some really needy kids in America. That's why Dan and Julie became foster parents to Jasmine and Jaminique, seven years and 18 months ago respectively. When Dan and Julie discovered these two girls had three siblings in another foster home, Dan and Julie worked on keeping the family together through regular visits.

The generous hearts of Dan and Julie became even more evident when they agreed to adopt all five of these children. That's a total of ten children. And they raise these kids on Dan's salary as a public school principal.

Their story is told in the April 23, 1998 edition of the Oregon (IL) Republican Reporter, which is attached.

Who says people in American don't care anymore? Just ask Dan and Julie Danielowski. They'll tell you what America is really about.

[From the Oregon (IL) Republican Reporter]

COUPLE DOTES ON FAMILY OF 10

(By Vinde Wells)

Julie Danielowski was miraculously still smiling as she loaded three baskets full of

wet laundry into her van on a rainy afternoon in preparation for a trip to the laundromat.

"This isn't exactly how I'd planned the evening," she said with a grimace, "but the dryer is on the blink, and they say it will take two days to get the part we need."

The dryer is just one component crucial to the smooth operation of Danielowski's household—she and her husband Dan are the parents of 10 children ranging in age from four to 18.

Added to that are three dogs and an undetermined number of cats. "We just had two new litters so we aren't exactly sure," Dan said.

The Danielowskis live near Byron. The house they built themselves is situated on a large, wooded lot with plenty of elbow room.

The couple's family officially doubled March 5 when the adoption of their youngest five children became final.

Every aspect of Dan and Julie's lives attests to the fact that they like children.

Dan is the principal of Roosevelt Community Education Center, Rockford, which includes the Rockford School District's alternative high school and adult education center.

Julie is a secretary at Mary Morgan Elementary School, Byron.

When they married eight and a half years ago they blended their children from both their previous marriages. Dan had two and Julie had three, one of whom was adopted.

Dan said he really likes having kids around—lots of kids. "When it was just the two kids and I for a year or so, I really liked it when they had friends over."

Julie had previously been a foster parent, and Dan realized the need for foster care while he was an assistant high school principal.

He said he waited for several hours on one occasion with a student and a Department of Children and Family Services worker while the case worker searched for a place for the student to spend the night.

Dan said the case worker called numerous foster parents only to be repeatedly turned down.

He said they were interested in providing temporary foster care—a place for children to stay overnight or for a few days until more permanent arrangements can be made.

"We had foster care in mind when we built the house," Dan said. He said the house is designed in a modular fashion which allows for easy conversion of space from one use to another and for easy expansion.

The home has three bathrooms, six bedrooms and two family rooms. Dan is in the process of adding a deck on the back.

Adoption wasn't really part of the plan.

"With five kids I figured our lives would be crazy enough," Dan said with a laugh.

All that changed in August of 1995 when Julie got a call from Lutheran Social Services Inc. (LSSI) asking if they could take two girls for the night.

"We had a foster care license to do short term care," Julie said. "We thought it would be two days or couple of weeks."

The oldest and the youngest girls—Jasmine and Jaminique—arrived. They were seven years and 18 months respectively.

Dan and Julie soon learned that their two little girls came from a family of five. The other three children had been placed in another foster home.

Julie said that after six months they started providing weekend visits at their home for the other three children so all five children could be together.

Dan said that sometime within that time it became apparent that the youngsters could not return to their mother's care.

The situation was complicated because three agencies were involved. The

Danielowskis were licensed through LSSI, and were working with both LSSI and DCFS for Jasmine and Jaminique.

The other three siblings—Jarmanda, Joe and Jovana—were under the supervision of the Children's Home and Aid Society.

Julie said adopting the children gradually became the obvious solution as the agencies involved searched for a permanent foster home.

Julie said Jasmine and Jaminique had been in five homes in the previous six months. She said she believed another move would be too much for Jasmine, who had taken on the role of mother to her sisters and brother.

Dan said that when they learned that all five children might be moved to yet another foster home they decided to act.

"LSSI offered to go to bat for us if we were interested in taking all five," he said.

Jamanda, Joe and Jovana came to live with the growing Danielowski family in August of 1996.

"It's something I don't think we could have done without the help of our older kids," Julie said.

Julie's day begins a little before 6 a.m. when she gets up. She makes sure everyone else is up by 6:30.

"You have to be organized, of course," she said, "but it's just what we do."

The family frequently sits down together for meals, she said. That alone is no small feat considering work, school and activities schedules.

All the children are involved in sports, and other school activities.

Dan and Julie are on the board of the Byron Civic Theatre, and Dan is currently directing the spring production of "Little Shop of Horrors".

Melissa, Jasmine, Jarmanda, Joe, Jovana and Jaminique swim with the Tiger Sharks.

Megan has a part-time job at a nearby veterinary clinic.

She and Kate will both graduate from Byron High School this spring and are headed for college in the fall. The two fifteen-year-olds, Ben and Riley, will start driving in the fall.

Before all that, however, is a matter of greater urgency—getting five ready for the prom.

The four high school age children are attending the event and Jovana, who is a first grader, will be the prom princess.

"Dan asked what this is going to cost us, and I said don't even go there," Julie said.

#### THE DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM

#### HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1998

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, since the early 1990s, Americans have witnessed staggering increases in illegal drug use, especially among our nation's youth. Marijuana experimentation is beginning at an earlier age, and as a result, our children are turning to deadly drugs like LSD, heroin, crack and cocaine at progressively earlier ages. Drug abuse also expands our crime problem and is related to about half of all street crime.

And what is being done to solve this horrendous problem? Unfortunately, nothing by the Clinton Administration. In fact, one of President Clinton's first acts in office was to cut the Drug Czar's office by 83 percent. Since 1993, funding for drug interdiction programs has been reduced by roughly \$1 billion and federal